MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. REPUBLICAN GATHERING.

THE MASSES PRESENT.

Speeches by Hon. James R. Doolittle and Hon. Mr. Carrell.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Cam paign Club was held last night at the Cooper Institute Early in the evening the crowds began to gather; not only were the substantial voting men of the city present, but large numbers of ladies were also in attend ance filling the large ball of the Institute. The mesting was opened by a song from "Old Abe's Choir, which draw forth shouts of well-deserved applause. On motion of Simeon Draper, esq , Mr. Charles H. Marchail was appointed as Chairman, with loud shouts and cleers. Mr. Marshall thanked the audience for the honor; he said they must not think the victon; already won; but they lad to fight every meant till the day of election; the enemy were in the field, and New-York is to be the battle-ground in the conflict. He referred to Mr. Lincoln as eminoutly fixed to be c' see as Chief Magistrate of the country, and if he is elected be will be the President of the United States. He will be a conservative man, and not a sec ional; and the South will have no cause for secession. Mr. Marshall then introduced the Lincoln and Ham in Glee Club, who were warmly greeted with applause.

Tre Hon. James R. Dcolittle of Wisconsin was then introduced amid a perfect storm of applause, the whole audience rising with one mighty cheer of welcome.

MF. DOCLUTTLE'S SPEECH.

FALLOW-CITIZERS: The greatest work in which man can exgage is to lay the foundations of new States-the noblest work, to lay them well. To that work, under Providence, we are specially called.

From the beginning, I might say before the beginn'rg the planting of settlements and rearing colonies in the wilderness was the law of our birth; it has been the law of our growth, and is still the law of our life. That law is stronger than parties and governments, toc-call it by what name you please, "the logic of events," "political necessity," "the order of nature," or "God in history."

We are actually engaged, under it, in building the foundations of new States in our Territories. It is a work which we cannot avoid or postpone, if we would. It is already upon us. It must be done, and done now. And the question is, shall we build upon Freedom, or build upon Slavery? This great question destroys oid partice and builds up new cross. The Whig party could not alswer it, and dissolved. The Democratic party, in its deeperate struggle to get around it and to answer it both ways at the same time, is dying now; and in their place behold four parties, or rather one great party and

place behold four parties, or rather one great party and three opposing factions.

The feeder of one faction, in answer to the question, faintly whispers, "I don't know;" the leader of any other classorously shouts, "I don't care;" the leader of the third says, "Let us build upon Slavery;" while the Republican party says, "We build upon Freedom

in the Territories. In the Territories.

Amid the jargor of contending factions, from underneath all this vertiage of political platforms, whether
used to express or to conceal their thought, there rises
the same question, Shell Freedom or Slavery first enter the Territories, and hold possession until they are reared up into States? Lock which way you will, there it stands. Be'l and Everett may profess to ignore it altogether—to know nothing—and therefore say nothing: Dougles may profess to care nothing, and yet, to avoid it, say everything.

Still there it stands—the same irrepressible question, that

" Will not down at your bidding,"

"Will not down at your bidding."
demanding, in deep and earnest tones, of every head
that thinks and every heart that feels, an explicit answer, and it will have one, and no half way answer
either. There is, nod there can be no neutrality—no
middle ground. Slavery is or is not a blessing. Slavery cught or ought not to enter the Territories. The
Constitution does or does not carry it there; does or
does not give Congress the power to bar its entrance.

My Breckingidge, it is true, meets the question fair-

does not give Congress the power to bar its entrance.

Mr. Breckinidge, it is true, meets the question fairly, at dirankly says, Let us build upon Savery and a Dred-Scott Constitution, guaranteeing as sacred the right to take and hold property in Slaves in all the Territories we now have or may hereafter acquire.

Mr. Lincoln also meets it, and says, "Let us build upon Freedors and the rights of man, and held on to the Constitution, se made by our republican fathers, and administered by all Presidents and all parties for three generality."

when our revolutionary fathers engaged in this same work in 1787, of building States in the new Territories, they neither ignored nor sought to avoid this question. They met and answered it. They said, "Let us build

They met and answered it. They said, "Let us build on Freedom." They planted the tree of liberty in all their national domain; and that, too, under the lead of Virginia. God blees her for the noble deed.

That tree thus planted by their wisdom and nurtured by their care, has borne precious fruit. Five Free States, with eight millions of freemen—where the soil is rot pressed with the foot nor wet with the tears or blood of a save. The youngest of these, from which I come, in all that makes the greatness of a State, the education and Christian of dilization of her people, as well as their ma crial growth and power, is already equal to the Old Dominion. Though out twelve years since her admission into the Union as a State, Wissonsin has almost as large a white population—can raise as sin has almost as large a white population—can raise as many troops, and as much bread to feed them, as Vir-

I say this neither to boast of Wisconsin nor in disro-

Itay this neither to boast of Wisconsin nor in disrespect to Virginia.

No, rever, in the heat of political strife, will I be provoked to speak in unkind terms of that great old State. She has deserved to be as she has been, the mother of States and of statesmen. I know and I deplete, it is true, the modern charge in her policy, by which she now says to Slavery, "Evil, be thou my good!"—clatching to her bosom to-day as a blessing what Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Mason, of the Revolution and all her greatest and best, until a period so recent as to be within my own recollection, denounced in terms stronger than any of mine. They denounced it as "a most serious evil, socially and politically," "the heaviest calamity," a blight, a "mildew," "a cancer, certain, steady, and fatal in its progress eating into her very vitals;" a "curse and a acourse," a magnitude of desolating power, to which, in case the Federal Union should be broken, "the pastilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday" would be a blessing. O, what a revolution in that State within the last twenty-five years! The fanstical idea of Calhoun, that 'Charver is the most safe and stable basis for free what a revolution in that S'ate within the last twentyfive years! The fanatical idea of Calhon, that
"Slavery is the most safe and stable basis for free
Institutions in the world," has so strong a hold upon
her people now, that one Senator (Mr. Mason), interrupting me in debate last Winter, declared, in the
Senate, that the almost universal sentiment of that
State now is that "Slavery is a bleasing to both races,"
"to be encouraged, cherished, and foetered," and the
other (Mr. Hunter), in an elaborate speech, that the
keystone of the American arch is "the black marble
halos of African Sayery." keystone of the American block of African S'avery. O. what a change! from Washington to Wise!— O. what a change! from Mason of the Revo-

from Jefferson to Hunter!-from Mason of the Revo-intion, the grandeire, to Mason the grandein in 1860! Intion, the grandsire, to Mason the grandson in 1860!
Yet is a citizen of one of the five great Free States north-west of the Ohio, I feel bound to speak of Virginia always with respect. Whatever she now is, I will these her, and ask the Almighty to bless her, for what she has been and for what she has done for what she has done for what she can be states. They were born of Virginia, under the Ordinance of Freedom of 1787.

Thank God they were born of Virginia then, and not of Virginia row, when she loved Liberty more than

of Visginia row, when she loved Liberty more than the loved Slavery; and in her full vigor, by the great she loved Slavery; and in her full vigor, by law of maternity, gave to her offspring her own love of liberty, and stamped upon them forever the impress of her revolutionary greatness. Millions in those States of her revolutionary greatness. of her revolutionary greatness. Millions in those States now and untold millions to come after us, will bless our republican fathers, who, under the lead of Virginia's greatest statement, founded the new States monthwest of the Ohio upon Freedom and not upon Slavery. They were great men, wise men, housest men the great glauts in American history. But how great the c ntrast between the policy of Virginia in that day, and the policy of Georgia and the Carolinas, very scon after. North Carolina, when ceding her accelerate to the Union made it a part of the day of carolina in the Carolina of the Carolin very seen after. North Carolina, when ceding her territoritate the Union, made it a part of the deed of ces-

territories to the Union, made it a part of the deed of cession, that "Congress should make no regulation therein for the emancipation of slaves." In other words, that Slavery should be permitted to strike root, spring up, and bear fruit under the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention. Non-intervention of Congressional non-intervention. Non-intervention of Congressional non-intervention. Non-intervention of Congressional non-intervention. Non-intervention of Congressional non-intervention. Some and terms of Slave Territory, and as a natural consequence, a Slave State.

But there came another epoch in our national growth and with it came new problems and duties. The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, exbra ding the mouth of the Mississippi and the great territories beyond, presented this question in a new and different form. Spain and France had already planted the tree of Slaveria and France had already planted the tree of Slaveria and that territory before we acquired it, and it had strack deep root into its ri h and rigorous soil. What strack deep root into its ri h and rigorous soil. and France had already planted the tree of Slavery in all that territory before we acquired it, and it had strack deep root into its ri h and rigorous soil. What then was to be done? After a long struggle ending in the compromise of 1890, they determined to dig up root and branch the tree of Slavery in all that part of the

territory earth of 36° 30', and west of Missouri, and to plant the tree of Liberty in its stead. In all below that

territory corth of 36° 30°, and west of Missouri, and to plant the tree of Liberty in the tead. In all below that line the tree of Slavery thine planted by France and Stain was permitted, under the principle of non-intervention by Congress and Popular Severeignty in the territories, to remain and blossom and bear is fruits. It has done so.

Louisiana, Missouri and Arkausas cates into the Union as Slave States. But the tree of Freedom thas planted in 1820, north of that line, in that territory now called Kausas and Nobraska, consecrated with many hopes and preyes—matured slowly and blossomediate. But the time, long waited for, came at last.

No sconer, however, did its blossome begin to appear, than the ambitions "little" siants of our day dug up that consecrated tree to plant in its stead the tree of non-intervention. That tree also has borne its fruits.

fruits.

Before I speak of them, however, as I may hereafter, I will let Bir. Douglas tell you in his own words what fruits that tree of non-intervention has borne in another Territory, and that, too, one of the Free Territories arquired of Mexico, in which the tree of liberation is an experience of the property of the tree of the property of t ty, planted by her, was growing at the time of its ac-

On the 16th of May last, after the rupture of the On the 16th of May last, after the rupture of the Charlest of Convention, where he failed to get a nomination, and just before it resseembled at Baltimore, where he still hoped to obtain one from the united Damocratic party. Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, made his last appeal Turving his tack upon the Republican Senators from the Free States, and addressing himself directly to Mesers. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, and other distinguished representatives of the Slavery Extensionists be raid: It ispect of the history of the country that under the doctring

ists he taid:

"It ispect of the bistory of the country that under the dectrine of non-intervention, it is dectrine that you delight to call Squatter Sovereignty, the people of New-Maxico have the doubted and pretected Shavery in the whole of that Territory, the first dectrine they have converted a tract of five territory into slave territory occurs har live times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine Shavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Maxico not only up to 50° 20, but up to 50° -giting you a degree and a helf nore slave territory than you ever claimed.

"These are the fruits of this principle which the Sonstor from Mississip of repards as hostile to the rights of the South. Whate did you ever get any other fruits to the south of the South. Whate did you ever get any other fruits to the wave more paintable to your state or refersibling to your strength? What other inch of free tentilety has been convited into slave territory on the American continent since the Revolution, except in New Maxico and Arisans under the principle of non-intervention has conferred upon you all that in manne territory, has protected Slavery in that comparatively northern and cold region, where you did not expect it to go cannot you trust the same principle further sends when you come to acquire additional territory from Mexico. If it be true that this principle of non-intervention has given to Slavery all of New Mexico, which was surrounded on nearly every side by free territory, will not the same principle protect you in the northern States of Mexico when they are exquired since they are now surrounded by alwe territory, are reveral hundred miles further south, have many degrees of greater heat and have a climate and soil adapted to a suthern products? Are you not satisfied with these practical results?"—

[Appendix Are you not satisfied with these practical results?"—

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[Appendix

My Democratic friends of New-York, had Senator Seward, or any other distinguished Republican, said this, you might object to it as Republican authority. But your own chosen leader has said it. These are his own words. I heard them from his lips; I read them from his pamphlet speech, published by his friends, by hundreds of thousaids, to be scattered, thick as the falling leaves of the forest, all overthe South, to obtain for him Scuthern sympathy and support.

You cannot gain say it; your menths are closed; you are employed from derying it.

In all timerity, I desire to put a question to you.

In all sincerity, I desire to put a question to you.
You need not answer it to me, nor a sawer it here; but answer it to yourselves to your own consciences, when you come to the polls on the 6th of November

Are these the fruits you desire? Are they palatable to your taste, and refreshing to your strength?

A free territory five times as large as this great State converted into save territory by Mr. Donglass great principle of non-intervention. And subjected to a slave code, too, by which the free white laborer, whether native, German, or Irish, may be issued to his work upon the bare back, like a negro slave, without re-dress!! Oh, bitter finite of Non-intervention!! As you lift your hand to deposit your ballot-the highest act a freeman can perform-answer the question then,

act a freeman can perform—snawer the question thou, answer it to your country, to the children to come after you, and to that Being who rules over all.

Fellow-citizent—I new ask you for a short time to examine, with me, this great principle of Mr. Dong'as, as contained in the Kanasa Neoraaka act. Let us look at it closely—steadily. Let us turn it over and look at it on both sides, and see, in the first place what it is not? And, again, what it really is, and what have

been its legitimate fruits?

It is con sined in these often repeated words: "It being the true intent and meaning of this set, neither to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic lasticities, their own ways, and lest, was, subject to tutions in their own way; satject' aye, subject to something, "subject only to the Consitution of the United States." These words, upon their face, have a double meaning, a popular meaning, and a legal meaning. They contain two clauses—s" perfect freedom" clause, and a subjection clause, or rather a freedom clause with

a subjection proviso.

This slope can account for the strange double-headed

This alone can account for the strange deutes headed and for their disruption now.

The Democracy of the North, in 1860 looked only to the perfect freedom clause; and, overlooking altogether the subjection proviso, maintained that the people of a Territory, while such, could admit or exclude Slarvey for themse lives, without any intervention from abroad. Indeed, they went further, and stouly insistence. ed that such a provision would be more certain to ex-clude Slavery than a direct prohibition by act of Congress. While, at the same time, the leaders of the Souttern Democracy, weighing all its words, and anticipating the Dred Scott decision, pointed their followers to the subjection provise, and said: "Here is a sure guaranty of our right to take and hold elaves in all the Territories under the Constitution."

all the Territories under the Constitution."

To the Northen Democrat it was the pillar of freedom; to the Southern Democrat it was the pillar of Slavery. In the campaign of 1860, there was a fair exense for mistaking the real meaning of that amigrous and double tongued provision, which Benton with mtre ferce than classed beauty, denounced as a sump speech in the belly of the bill."

But, now, at this cay, after the Died Scott decision and

But, now, at this cay after the DredSoctt decision and the late rupture between the leaders of the Democracy have lifted the vail, and disclosed the naked intent, no man has a right to be deceived, or to be any longer ignorant of the real bargain.

Non-intervention by Congress—Popular-Sovereignty—let the people of a Territ ry like the people of a State do as they please, have rung in our ears incessantly for the lest eix years. They have been ead and sung, and shouted with every possible variation. It sounds very well—reads very well, looks very well on paper, and might be all very well, if there were any sold four dation for it.

aper, and might be an approach it, to put your But the truth is, when you approach it, to put your But the truth is, when you approach it, to put your band upon it and examine it, it sion and a snare.

Let us not be deceived nor deceive ourselves.

tinguished friend once said "the truth half told is a

Mr. Douglas says the bargain was this, "non intervention by Congress; the people left free to do as they pleased, so that they did not violate the Constitution, and the Courts to find out" whether they did or not. Mr. Berjamin saye this was the bargsin. Mr. Brickinrings says, "On these points all were agreed: let, that the action of the Territorial Legislature must be that the action of the Territorial Legislature must be constitution of the Littled States." 2d. that the limitations imposed by the Constitution should be determined by the Supreme Court; and 3d, that all what nears those words, con-intervention by Con

Why not say, non-intervention by every branch of the Federal Government? Why not say a n.interven-tion by the Supreme Court? non intervention by the President? as well as by Congress?

Prefident? as well as by Congress?

What means that strange proviso, by which the perfect freedom of the people of the Territories is made subject to a Constitution made only for States, and not for Territories at all; which does not even mention the Territories except to give Congress the power to govern them: and more than all, subject to a Constitution as it shall be construed by the President's Territorial Judges, and on appeal, by the Federal Supreme Count? Stripped of all verbiage, it means this: 1st Congress shall have no power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and 2d, the people of the Territories may admit or exclude it, if, in the first instance, the Territorial Judges appointed by the President and holding office during his pleasure, and, upon appeal, the Judges of the during his pleasure, and, upon appeal, the Judges of the Federal Supreme Court, shall say they have the power.

federal Supreme Court, shall say they have the power to take
In a word, as all agree, the real intent was to take
the question of Stavery in the Territories from Congrees and refer it to the courts; that the power to adnit or execute should be a judicial question. To make
it certain that such was Mr. Doughas's understanding
of the bargain, when Mr. Chase of Ohio moved to
amend the bill to give the people of the Territory the
power to prohibit Shavery, Mr. Doughas with his Democraic friends voted it down, partiy upon the ground
that it would not give them the power to admit. At a
still later period, when Senator Trambull introduced
an amendment, giving both the power to exclude Shavery from said Territory, "and the power to recognize
and regulate it therein," Mr. Doughas, with his frience,
spain voted down Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, declaring that he had before "told them it
was a judicial question. My answer then was and now ries, declaring that he had belief to the that was a judicial question. My answer then was and new is, that it the Constitution carries Slavery there, let it go, said no power on earth could take it away."

Mr. Breckinridge, whose word no man wall question

The friends of the measure, North and South, agreed that the assourd line should be repeated and the Territory opened to set-Missouri line should be repeated and the Torritory opened to estimate. But there was one capital point on which they differed Neary all the Southern fiteds of the bile, ask a few from the North, desided that the power caleted in Congress or is a Torritorial Legislature to errore any description of property exceptions for the States, during the Torritorial Congress or the States, during the Torritorial Conductor Congress or the States, during the Torritorial Conductor Congress or the States, during the Torritorial Conductor Congress or the States of Congress or the States of Congress or the States of Congress or the Congress of Congress or the States of Congress or the Congress of Congress or t

and emergether bir Drog'as, held that a Tention'al Legislature a labt exclude alove property. It was a constitute and question, and tray extend a the man ele ambiget of helative disput but to provide a mode in the bill by when the question miner be promptly referred to the Supreme Court of the Inited State, for decliner, and elepatities per to shide by this decliner of the negative manufacture to the first of the constitutional question. For this purpose, while critically an appeal cannot be taken from a Territoria. Court to the Supreme Court of the thrief States where the matter in controversy amounts to a throase decliner a clause was inserted in the Kanara bill, providing that it are ease involving the title to a care, an appeal of the moment in controversy.

We see, therefore, that non intervention by Concrete is but another name for direct intervention by the Courters is but another name for direct intervention by the and emorgither Mr Druglas, held that a Territorial Lagislatur.

Courts.

Popular Sovereignty under the Nebraska bill means

I can well understand a Popular Sovereignity which I can well rederstand a Popular Sovereignity which gives to Congres, the representatives of the whole recept and of all the States—of those who own the Territorice—have paid their money for them—and pay all their expenses, and who are going to settle them or send their children there the right to govern them, until they are rearred up, and admitted into the Union as equal and covereign States. That is Republican Popular Sovereignty of the Federal Constitution. But that is the very thing which the great principle of non-in-

Popular Sovereignty. That is the Popular Sovereignty of the Federal Constitution. But that is the very thing which the great principle of non-intervention by Congress was intended to crush out.

I can understand, also, another kind of Popular Sovereignty, born upon the soil. Where a people thrown together without law, organize Government upon inherent natural right, and the law of necessity. There is legic and consistency in that. But that, too, Mr. Deuglas has denounced as Squaster Sovereignty—organized rebellion, Lynch-law Government. Upon one occasion in the Serate, (Feb. 22, 1859), he said, "I hold that no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory while a Territory. I hold that a Territory poseeses whatever power it derives from the Constitution under the Orgadic act, and no more."

But the Popular Sovereignty of which he beasts, and for asserting which his friends claim that he should be made Precident, is neither the one nor the otherneither the sovereignty of the people of the States represented in Congress, nor the inherent sovereignty of the people of the Territories themselves; but the sovereignty of the organic act, the sovereignty of the great principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which takes the question from the control of Congress—that branch of Government directly responsible to the people—and under the specious guise of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, places it, in fact, not in the hands of the people, but under the domination of that branch of the Saxes, nor the people of the Territories have any control—which is entirely above the popular will—and, as all experience proves, deepotic in its tendencies.

The Popular Sovereignty of Mr. Douglas transfers the greatest political question of our day—the founding of new States and rieng empires, involving the happing of the solves and dections of mullions of human of human of the solves of human o

the greatest political question of our day—the founding of new States and riging empires, involving the happi-ness, freedom, and destiny of untold millions of human neer, freedom, and destiny of untoid millions of human brings, away from the great political tribunal of the American people, and hands it over to the irrevocable decision of a mere judicial tribunal, composed of nine very respectable old gentlemen it is true, sitting in long silk gowns in the basement of the Capitol, holding their offices for life, wholly irresponsible to the people, of whom "few die, and none resign."

Non-intervention by Congress deprives the people of the United States of their power, and while pretending

the United States of their power, and while pretending to leave the people of a Territory perfectly free to admit or exclude Slavery, it subjects them, in fact, to a Dred Scott Corelitation, say, to an irrepealable judicial Slave Code, by whose detrees the right to take and hold claves in the Territories is irrevocably fixed, "beyond the power of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, or a contract the preservoir of the property of the state acy other human power to annul or impair."

O, what a figure would this Popular Sovereignty of Dougles present to the genius of a painter or sculptor. Beheld her as she enters the Territories, with a Dred

Scott slave chain upon her neck, and the Executive bayonet at her breast.

I ask in the name of Heaven, what difference does it make whether Slavery enters the Territories under a law of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature, or un-

der a decree of the courts? What difference to the free white men who propies to settle the Territories themselves, or their children, whether they are to be excluded by Slavery carried there by law, or by Slavery carried there under a judicial Slave Crede?

what difference to the slave himself whether he is held by a judicial or a legislative bond?—by a chain of brase or a chain of iron? If taken himself to the section block for rale, or, harder still, if his wife and children are wrenched from his bosom and taken there, what difference to him whether it is under the decree of a Court or the law of a Legislature, that the iron is made to enter and cleave his soul in twain?

"O, Judenet t, thou art fit d to bratish bearts.

And men have left their reason."

Livrow Mr. Donelles and his friends now say that

I know Mr. Douglas and his friends now say that while he accept the Dred Scott decision as authoritative, and that under it the slaveholder has a right to take and and that under it the slaveholder has a right to take and hold his slave property in the Territories, like any other property, that it is neverthelees a mere abstract right, of no practical value, which may be entirely destreyed by untriendly legislation. When pressed by his great antagonist (Mr. Lincoln), at Freeport, in the presence of the people of Illinois, he no longer said. "It is a Judicial question: my answer then was and now is, that if the Constitution carries Slavery there, let it go, and no power on earth can take it away; but he said, "It matters not what the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether it nay or may not go into a Territory, the people have may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether it may or may not go into a Territory, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it, as they pleice for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by police regulations. And again, 'No matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a Slave Ferritory or a Free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer astisfactory upon that point."

ewer estimactory upon that point." This resconing, Mr. Douglas, is not satisfactory. Ideas, aye, abstract ideas, rule the world. Every carreet mind that thinks must follow them to their legical results, and every horest man who swears tempt to destroy, or neglect to defend, a right which teart to destroy, or neglect to defend, a right which be knows that Constitution secures. This position, therefore, that, by "unfriendly legislation," or by want of legislation, a Territorial Legislature may destroy a right conferred by a Constitution which they are sworn to exprort, if it were true in fact, amounts to no more nor less than to say to them: "Contiemen, at the expense of your logic and of your integrity, you can violate the Constitution, and can exclude Slavery. You can break the Dred Scott chain upon your necks by britoning moral perjury upon your souls." In logic by bringing moral perjury upon your souls. In legic it is utterly absurd to say that a toing may be lawfully driven from the place where it has a lawful right to etay, and to honorable members of a Territorial Legic-lature, acting under their official orths, the bare memlature, acting under their official cottes, the bare mention of the proposition, that, by disregarding their cathe, they could trample a Coustitutional right under their feet, would be adding insult to injury. But, again, it is often but a step from the abstract to the practical. You remembes the legislature of Kaussa, under the perfect freedom clause, passed a law to exclude Savery. Gov. Medary, under this "abstract idea," that the people of a Territory were subject to a Dred Scott Constitution, vetoed the bill. The same thing occurred in Nebraska. That is nothing, I supressed many parts of the same than the same subtraction.

e. - a mere sbetraction.

O, my follow citizens, there can be no greater fal-O, my festow chizens, there can be no greater har-lary than to overlook the power of ideas, these mighty equitinal forces that rule oven the despots of the world. Once admit she abstract constitutional right to hold slaves in the States, and actual slaves and Slavery wou'd soon follow in every State in the Union as a practical fact. Mr. Douglas himself once felt the force of this, when he eaid that "if Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, the con-cincion is inevitable and irrecistible that it is the imper-ative duty or Congress to pass all laws necessary for its protection; that there is sud can be no exception to the rule, that a right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases, where legislation is excepting to its entoyment.

s esential to its enjoyment."
So shetreet rights, after all, are of the essence of the outroversy; and you must come back to the point and ad answer sye or no. Does the Constitution, or does not, guarantee the right to take and hold slaves in e Territorities, until they are reased up into States? is a question upon which there is no middle

Mr. Breckinging stands upon the affirmative, Mr. Liror in upon the negative, holding, as our fathers did, that Slavery is a lo al institution, resting upon the laws of the States, and not upon the Federal Constitution at all. That the Federal Government is not responsible and. That the Federal Government is not responsible for its existence in the States, nor can it intervene to overshrow it there. But by the common law of the Constitution, Slavery is sectional and Freedom national. That the Constitution carries Slavery nowhers, and that free territory shall remain free.

Upon this ground we stand. He that is not for us is against us.

By a natural and common sympathy, all three op-point factions fuse against Mr. Lincoln, for, while Breckit ridge is for Slavery in the Territories, Bell and

But the bardest part of the bargain entered into by
But the bardest part of the bargain entered into by
Mr. Douglas in behalf of the Northern Democracy, is dreibly stated in a speech of Gen. Ashiey of Ohio-that members of the tribunal to which he agreed to rehat members of the tribunal to which he agreed to be fer the momentous question of Freedom or Slavery have the Territories, from the manner in which they have the Territories, from the manner in which they have been selected for twenty years, were certain to decide against Freedom and in favor of Slavery. Mr. Douglas cught to have known it. He might have with equal propriety agreed to refer the decision of the question to Senators Tormbs, Davis, and Berjamin.

But you sek, why then do not the leaders of the Southern Democracy support Mr. Douglas? I will let Mr. Berjamin answer. He said:

"We scouse him (Mr. Douglas) for this, to with that haring bergelind with us upon a point upon which we are at laws, that it should be considered a fadicial point, that he would avide the

decision that he would act under the decision, and consider it a doctain of the party, that having and that to us have in the Seat of he was home, a dender the stress of local election, he kneed gave beyond he to be person trombind. His adversary stool upon miscipe, and was booken and bo, he is the condulate of a might party for the Presidency of the United States. The Seat of the intended he he grand prize of his ambition to day a fig. from his grang, because of his faiteting it. He former contest, and his success in the cannars for the Seate, purchased for an ignobie price, has cost him the loss of the Presidency of the United States. "Here are two mentions and the Presidency of the United States." "Here are two mentions and state for empire of a State on two great sides of a point controversy that any dividing the Union, each for empire at home. One shool on principle—was defeated. To-day where

(If Mr. Benjamin were speaking now, he might eav

"The other table pd-received the prize; but, to-lay where sends he! Not at the head of the Democraci party of these letted states. He is a fallen star. We have separated from him because he denied the burge that he made when he went home."

You know, fellow-citizens of my native State, that I have, or have had some right to speak for the Democracy of the North. Many more years than Mr. Buljamin have I stood in its ranks, and helped to fight its battles and win its victories. The real Democracy repudiate Mr. Douglas, because he ever MADE THE RARGATS, because, with his own "ruthless hand" he broke the Missouri compact, upon which the country had rejosed for two generations, and which he knew, and had declared to be a sacred thing, akin to the Constitution itself; because, under the false plea of quietand had declared to be a sacred thing, akin to the Constitution itself; because, under the false plea of quieting a Slavery agitation when none calsied, he, by that set reperted it in its most violent form, resulting in actual war in Kaussa, threatening to involve the whole country; because, under the specious guise of Popular Sovereignty he agreed to take the question of Slavery from the people of the States and of the Territories, and make it to depend upon the opinion of Judges whom he knew were appointed by the slave power, and over whom the people had no control; because he agreed to set up a kind of political Visitican, and make its decision, right or wrong an article of rolitical feith, thus destroying the right of private le of political faith, thus destroying the right of private unguient and all freedom of thought; and, because he natured the Border Rufflan subjugation of Kansas,

which was made on purpose to produce, and did produce as its legitimate fruit, the Lecompton Constitution, to make Kansas a S'ave State.

His opposition to the Lecompton Constitution is no sufficient attorament for all this. It came too late. It was too near the close of his senatorial term, when he was to meet the people of his State in a canvass for sollection. His coeffice of unfriendly legislation, to overcome a Constitutional right, is bad in logic and worse in

morals.

He has certainly lost the confidence of the people of all the Free States and if he is distrested by the people of the Slave States, he is indeed a "fallen star."

Lorg and loud applause followed Mr. Doolit.le' speech, after which a song was given by Mr. Cark. The Hop. Mr. Carrell of Troy was next introduced. He said he could give a good account of the interior of the State, and promised 100,000 majority for Lincoln. In fact, a Democrat was a curiosity in the interior, where they knew of no such principle as Dry Goods. [Great aughter. | During Mr. Carroll's remarks, the Kuickertocker Wide-awakes, preceded by a band of music, entered the ball, and were welcomed with cheers. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Doclittle, and the meeting adjourned.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING .- On Tuesday NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWSTAG.—On A decomp tringing, as the ferry boat John S. Darcy, neared the tridge, on the Jersey City side, Capt. Harrison, of the United States coast survey steamer Bibb, accidentally missed his footing and fell head foremest into the water. The engine was reversed, and the Captain being a good swimmer, managed to keep his head above water, until a rope and a ladder were let down, and he was drawn out and conveyed on board his vessel.

THE THE EGRAPH ON LOSG ISLAND.—The wire is not yet being stretched, but will be in a very short not yet being stretched, but will be in a very agort time. It is not intended at present to run a branch from Riverhead, but from Greenport to Sag Harbor, and thence to Montank. The cable across the Sound will not be laid before Spring. The importance of the line will be much splanned by the contemplated action of the Associated Press.

[Greenport (L. 1.) Watchman, Oct. 20.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- The favorite opera of Martha" will be performed to-night. Formes appears in his original character of Plankett. Mme. Fabri eings the role of Lady Henrietta, and Signor Stigelli that of Lyonel, for the first time.

THE SEA -This nantical paper has passed into the

possession of Mr. Cummings of The Christian Messenger and Pulladium, by whom it will be reafter be sened regularly to subscribers. As its name indicates, it is designed to improve the social and moral condition of mainers. We wish it every success. MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- We are requested to call the attention of the members of the

Association to the fact that the Winter clarees for 1860-61 will commence about the 10th November. See advertisement. -Among the many distinguished Republican leaders of the Keystone State who are now visiting our city. we note the arrival of the Hon. Robert M. Palmer,

Speaker of the Pennsylvania State Senate. Mr. Palmer is stopping at the Astor House. A NEW "Dodge."-A well-dressed young man entered the counting house of a down-town merchant a few days since, and inquired for Mr. D. Mr. D. was

pointed out to him. " I believe, Sir," eaid the well-dressed young gentle man, with a elight foreign accent and a pleasing ad-"I believe, Sir, you are a son of Mr. D. of Bio Janeiro ? "

"Yee," replied Mr. D.; "my father lives in Rio." " Ah! I sm glad to find you, Sir. I have just arrived from Havana, and have brought with me 2 000 igare, which your father ordered of Mr. Diaz of that ty, with a request that they be sent to you. Mr. Disz put them in my charge, and I have brought them, with some trouble, in my trunk, thus saving the duties. The rrice is \$40 a thou-and."

'Is it possible!" eaid Mr. D. "I have received no advices from my father in relation to any such order. Are you sure there is no mistake about it?

'Oh! quite sure," said the other. "It is certainly odd that your father has not written. However, here are the cigare," he continued, setting down twenty boxes of one hundred each, nicely and securely tied pp. "I shall be glad to get rid of them, for it has iven me a great deal of trouble to get them on shore o my trunk without duties."

"Indeed!" Mr. D. made answer, "They had better have gone through the Custom House; but it was certainly very kind of you to take so much trouble to lige a stranger.'

"Oh, don't mention it," said the other. "But I shall be glad to get rid of them. Pray try one of

A box was opened and a cigar handed to Mr. D. which he lighted. Excellent! said Mr. D. aloud, while he reflected

r bis futher to do, only he should have advised him. Such eigars as that he was smoking were very cheap at \$40. But it is well to be cautious. Suppose I look at some of the lower boxes," he ati. The toxes were piled one above the other. "It

hat to send such an order was a natural enough thing

pessible, you know, that Mr. Diaz-I think you said Disz-may have imposed upon you." The well-dressed young man did not assist at the anying of the package; but Mr. D., with some difficulty, for they were very securely and elaborately tied, got

at a lower box, and opened it. The cigars in it were

of the pocreet sort of American, and worth about \$3 a Is it possible!" said the young gentleman, when he saw them. "I was afraid Diaz was carelese How he has been imposed upon! After all my trouble,

"I am truly sorry that you should have taken so much," said Mr. D. "Sorry for my father's disspnointment, too! But you can't expect me to take such things at \$40, of course." "Oh, certainly not! certainly not! But confound

that Disz!" exclaimed the young gentleman as he bowed himself out. Mr. D. smiled a pleasant emile.

A day or two after, a well-dressed young genileman celled at the counting-room of a banker in Wall street

and inquired for Mr. C. Mr. C. was point of out to 'So: -in-law of Mr. - of - I believe'

be said, with a pleasant address and a slightly foreign cecert. " Yea " raid Mr. C.

"Your father-in law, Sir, has sent in f r 2 000 cigars, and directed me to deliver them to you with the

"I have heard nothing about it," said Mr. C. "Indeed! However, there are the cigars. They re only \$40 a thousand. Try one, Sir."

Mr. C. tried one from the top box. They were well tied up in twenty boxes. "Good" said he, and cheap at that price he re-

flected. "Well," he continued, as he drew his check for \$80, "I suppose it's all right." "Thank you Sir," said the well dressed young gen-

tleman, as he receipted the bill. "I hope they will suit Mr. --. Please say to him that I can always supply him with a good article."

The cigars were sent to Mr. -- 's countryplace, and when the lower boxes were opened were found to be worth about \$6 for the whole lot.

MORAL.-Smoking is a most pernicious habit, and the fountain of much evil.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN WAGONS .- Mr. Charles Bradfield of Burlington, N. J., yesterday halted in front of THE TRIBUNE Office with a wagon of peculiar con-struction, which allows large wheels to be used while the body still hange very low. This is accomplished by means of vertical axles, the body hanging between the wheels. The improvement may be applied to four-wheeled vehicles, as well as to those with two wheels, by throwing all the weight upon the large wheels, using the forward small ones merely for draft, and for turning the wagen. The peculiar axles used allow the introduction of spiral, or rubber springs, if desired.

THE FOURTH WARD MURDER -Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the Fourth Ward Station-House on the body of William P. Green, who was fatally stabled on Wednesday night by John McGuire. Green was a brother of the proprietor of the dance-house No. 275 Water street, and was there employed as barkeeper. McGuire is a sailor belonging to the schooner Sunny South, now lying in the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn. On Wednerday night the prisoner and a fellow-sailor named James E. Horton came over to New-York for a spree. They first went to Green's salcon, where they took two or three drinks, and had some conversation with the girls, but shortly went away again. After being gone some time, and having taken a number of drinks, they returned to No. 275 between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. There they had still more liquor and became quite froliceomo. While jostling about the saloon, Green became fear-

ful that they would break a looking-glass which was barging on the wall. Some words passed between McGnire and Green in reference to it, when the former was ordered out of the house. He started to go, but was grumbling very much about it. When he got on the sidewalk he began to curse everybody in the house, threatering to whip any one who should dave to come ont. The deceased finally came out to quiet the disturbence, when McGuire stabled him in the abdomen with a sheath knife, similar to those usually carried by sailors. The wound inflicted was an extensive one, through which the bowels protuded. Without a word the injured man returned inside the house, while McGuire fled. The fegitive was pursued by a number of citizens who witnessed the affray, and finally captured by Officer Simonson, of the Second Precinct. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in spite of all their exertions Green died at 5 o'clock the following morning. Immediately on the arrest of McChire Le was confronted with the victim, who fully identified bim, as did a number of persons who witneared the whole affray.

The accused made no resistance on being taken into custody by the officer, but had previously attempted to stab a citizen who tried to stop him. The officer took from his right hand the knife with which he had committed the ascault, and then saw that his left hand was badly cut across the fingers, and was bleeding rapidly. There was much blood upon his face, his nose having also been bleeding. There is a slight abrasion of the skin on the forehead of the prisoper which he accounts for by saying that the deceased first struck him with a club. Nore of the witnesses, however, saw any such blow struck, nor any provoca tion given him by the deceased, beyond ordering him away.

Dr. Geo. B. Bouton made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, which resulted in finding a wound in the abdomen two and a half inches long, running upward and inward, baving perforated the intestines. The case having been submitted to the Jury, the following verdict was speedily rendered: That deceased came to his death from a stab at the hards of John McGrire, Oct 24, 1860. The prisoner was thereupon remanded to prison to await his trial. He is about 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

CATAWBA GRAPES FROM NIAGARA COUNTY .- We have a eamrle of Catawba grapes, grown by Mr. Shuler of Lockport, N. Y. Tae bunches are very handsome, end the berries are large and fine looking, but they are not of the delicions sweet flavor that attashes to Catawbas grown one or two degrees further South. In fact the Catawba is not a Northern grape. In some seasons they will grow as far North as Lockport to the perfection in form toat these have attained, but they cannot be relied upon every season, and never will, in our opinion, grow so far North sweet enough to make wine without sugar. For that we must lock to some other variety, such as the Delaware; next is the Concord, Diana, and perhaps Hartford Prolific and Northern Muscadine. The two latter are Fox graper, but they are good flavored and will ripen far north. There is no difficulty in ripening the Delaware grape a hundred miles north of the utmost limit for Catawbas; and we say, as we have often said before, the Dela - are is the best grape ever grown by out-door culture this side of the Rocky Monataias, both for the table and for wine. Grape growers are rapidly coming to the same conclusion, we judge, by the way they are purchasing Delaware vines.

We lately went through the propagating houses at Iona Island, eleven in number, and over 1,200 feet in length, by about 60 in b. eadth, and found them almost entirely occupied with this one variety, 40,000 of which were sold out of them last year, and double that num ber will be this year. In fact, a great many are aleady sold, large orders having been received from Cincinnati wine-makers who have been so long devoted to the Catawbas that their Catawba wine has become actorious all over the country. But they are going to get in a stock of Delawares just as fast as pos The only reason why the spread of this grape will not te as rapid as Catawba and Isabella have been, is because it is so much more difficult to propagate. The Delaware vine is very hardy when grown, but it requires glass houses for successful, rapid propagation, combined with great skill, intence application, and untiring perseverance, like that of the proprietor of Iona and his Frenchman who has charge of the work.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE .- The corner-stone for a new church, in Forty-first street, near the corner of Sixth avenue, to be built and occupied by the First Independent Methodist Church of the City of New-York, was laid yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, by the pastor, Prof. H. Mattison, in the absence of Dr. Tyng of St. George's, who was expected to officiate. This church is different from any other Methodist organization in the city. There is no Preciding Elder, and the congregation are not amenable to any Conference relative to their local affairs. They have been wershiping for some years past at the corner of Broadway and Twenty ninth street.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Burchard, Dow ling, and Tyng, and by Theodore Tilton of The Independent, and there were present sight or ten clergy. men representing different denominations. Prof. Mat. then gave a historical exested of the Endependent Meth

odiets, and of this particular congregation. The acdec are of the church is early English; its front is rather pleasing in appea acce, being divided percendicularly into three compartments, with small buttresses between them, the ends of which, at the corners, are finished off with little ornamental pinnacles. The apreneempartment of the façade c neight of three oriel windows. The windows and doors are trimmed with brown-stone The main building is 55x70, and will rea: 860 people. In the rear is the lecture-room, on which good progress has already been made; the dimet soon of it are 69x25. The congregation will move into the new church by the let of May nest. The total cost will be from \$16,000 to \$18,000, \$8,000 which has been already entecribed.

Quest!-On the 9th of June, 1869, Justices Kally. Weish and Brownell committed Henry Williams to the Penitentiary for three months, beside fining him \$25. On the 10th of April Justices Connolly, Steers and Kelly sentenced John McKeng to pay \$50 fine, and to be imprisoned for six months in the Penitentiary; and on the 24th of July, Justices Quackenbush, Kelly, and Strers sentenced David Graff to three months imprizor ment and \$25 fine. A few days ago the several terms of imprisonment above mentioned expired, and Mr Keen, Warden of the Penitentiary, received notice that the fines had all been remitted. Query? Why were they remit ed?

POLICE COMMISSIONERS. - The Board of Police Com virsioners met yesterday afternoon, and transferred Sergeant Warlow of the Twentieth to the Fifteenth Precinct; appointed a patrolman named Tryax, and accepted the resignation of Patrolman Hamblin of the

OPENING OF BIDS. - Yesterday, at the Street Department, proposals were opened as follows:

For regulating and grading Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth arone and the East River, to Geo. White, at \$1.65 per orbity and for 1,095 cubic yards of rock excavation; 100 cubic yards of each excavation is not cubic yards of color or the price for the rock excavation (261 cents); 20,431 cubic yards of dencinery of filling at \$2 cents per cubic yards. Total, \$41,566 62. Another bid was put in for the same job for \$8,556 63, but, owing to clarical errors, it could be executed.

ot be accepted.

The final award on this job is not yet made. The centract for regulating and grading Seventy-eightheteret, between Third avenue and East River, was awa ded to Hugh Humes, at \$14,319 35; eight bide.

GROGGERY ARRESTS .- The low rum shop No. 190 West Thirty-third etreet, kept by James B. Allaire, abounded in law breakers on Wedcesday night, for nishing as many rows and prisoners as does the notorions " Crown's Corner Grocery" in the Five Points, on the average. Michael Quigley having obtained a glass of liquor at A laire's bar, and refusing to pay for it, he was stabled in the forehead with an oyster knife, by Mortimer O'Connell, the bar-keeper. The wound is flicted was a severe one, but is not thought dangerous Capt. McKelvey, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested O'Cornell and locked him up for the night. The worthy proprietor of the saloon then charged Quigles with disorderly conduct, and had him arrosted and locked up. At a later hour of the night Allaire himself get into a row in the salocn with Peter Dooley, and having teaten him over the head with a glass bet tle, was also arrested. He too passed a night in the cells. Next morning the three prisoners were taken before Justice Connolly, who held them for examinetion on the charges preferred against them. Two fo louione assaults and three prisoners is a tolerably fair yield for one rum mill in a night.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT. -Mrs. Eliza Fare of No. 170 West Thirty-fourth street, while crossing the street on Wednesday afternoon, was knocked down and dangerously injured by a runaway horse. The lady teing insensible, was conveyed to Bellevue Homital by Officer Butler of the Twentieth Ward, where was accertained that she had sustained two extensive fractures of the skull. Her recovery is deemed impeasible. The horse which ran a way belonged to Mr. R T. Auchmutz of No. 54 West Twenty-fifth street, and baving been fastened to a post in front of a residence in Thirty fourth street, became frightened at some object passing in the etreet, broke away and ran with the wagon to which he was attached. Mrs. Farr is a preminent member of the Episcopal Church, being ene of the directors of the Ladies' Union.

THE STATEN ISLAND FIRE.

To the Editor of The N. F. Trouns
Sire: In your report yesterday of the fire at the candle works on Staten Island, I beg you to make the following corrections: The factory turred was leased by the New Your Paraffine Candle Company, of which Mr. A. Mencel was Separintendent. The renowned Gen. Garibaidi never worked in this actory; but he, with Salvi, the tenor, and Mr. Meucel was accomined to propher pear this place and appeared in the associated together rear this piace and engaged in the manufacture of tallow candles for near three years.

Tery respectfully yours.

WM. E. RIDER.

Yery respectfully yours,

Agent of the N. Y. P. C. Co. Now York Oak 95 1960

THE CASE OF "H. C. BUTT."
to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Siz: Some two or three weeks ago Mr. But was Sin: Seme two or three weeks ago Mr. Butt was committed for trial by Justice Kelly, upon a charge of attempted repe, preferred by Mrs. Luske, of Madison street. Mrs. L. savises me that the accused has published a card in the papers, to which he not only declares his innocence, but charges the prosecution with comprisery, elleging that its only object is to black-mail blim, and asks a suspension of judgment, until the master is adjudicated. As counsed for Mrs. Luske, I likewise ask a "suspension of judgment," by the public, as to the charge of comprisery thrown at my client, a poor, but respectable, widow, by the accused, until the matter is finally disposed of.

Yours, &c., W. P. JAMES, No. 115 Nassan-t.

Note: York, Oct. 24, 1860.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES and SETTE at BRADY'S PATIONAL PORTHAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and 10th st.
THE ONLY GALLERY IN THE USITED STATES
Photograph of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Siew at Brady's Gallery.
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[Advertisement]

BRITISH CONSULATE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1000. Means. J. GURNET & SON-

Means. J. Gunner & SonBernamen:
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales having been unable to visit your
Gallery on Saterday, has directed me to say to you that if you
will go on to Boston, he will sit to you for his Photograph.

Fours truly,

E. M. Augunata. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SOITS

B. R. H. THE PASCE OF WALES AND SOTTE Granger's Gallery, No. 707 BROADWAY. By Royal desire, Mesers, Gunner & Sox left for Boston Inst. Wednesday, for the purpose of making Photographs of the Prince of Wales and Suite. After lawing taken several negatives of the Prince and royal party during their stay at the Revere Hesens, they have just returned with the pictures, pronounce as assistan-tory by the Prince that his Royal Highness gave orders for up-ward of a thousand copies, to be sent direct to Buchingham. Palece.

Palece.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the mean
time, the public can examine the Autographs of the royal party
on the Visitors' Register at the Gallery. OAK ORCHARD ACID-SPRING WATER .- The curative properties of this Water are established beyond que Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respect to dividuals.

HIRAH W. BOSTWICK (Iste of Corning), Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadwa EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scapel, and Operating and Consulting Surgoos, No. 666-en. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the policie viscers. Repture, Piles, Variouccia, and Fistule, radically cared without the lattle or ligators. Office hours from 5 to 6, 1 to 8, and 7 to 9 evenings.

AT EVANS', No. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST. Black and Fancy Cloth Overcosts 65 to to \$18 of Black and Fancy Flick Overcosts 6 to 15 of Caseimere, Felt Satthet, and other Overcests 3 50 to -0 to 0 to 0 to 15 of Coto 8 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 14 of Fine Black Cloth Frock Costs 10 to 0 to 15 of Fine Black C Fine Bick Coth Flock Costs 10 00 to 18
Sper Black Cloth Frock Costs 20 15 00 to 26
Casalmere, Pilot, and Beaver Bustress Costs 2 50 to 15
Black Cloth, Docskip, and Cassimere Pants 2 50 to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot, and Beaver Pants 2 00 to 6
Bloch Volvet Vests 2 00 to 6
Cassimere Vests 1 10 5 6
Cassimere Suits, to match, 26, \$10, \$12, \$16, \$16, \$18, and \$30.

WEDDING CARDS, NOTES, ETC.—All the new styles elegantly orgraved. See the Orange Blossom Wedding, Envelope, Satin Tie for Cards, &c. Sold only at Evenouta's old Card Depot, No. 52 Broadway.

To Wide-Awake Cruss.

Precy Wide-Awake Cites bould have copies of
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